The procession was escorted by a score of mounted police-several of them colored men-and was led

The procession was escorted by a score of mounted police—several of them colored men—and was led and directed by a pridizious number of marshals, all meinted. They were numbers as hes over their Sunday clothes, and tall silk hats, and nearly every man of them carried a bonquet of flawers, which gave him no little trouble under the circumstances. Many of the tenses by which the procession passed were decorated with flacs and bunting. One of the buildings decerated is one of the best horels in Washington. It is owned and kept by a colored man who was a warm personal friend of Sumner and of Henry Wilson.

In 1870 the colored population of the District was 43,404 and in 1880 it was 59,596. As nearly everybody will admit, the colored pipelo of Washington as a rule are industrious and law-abiling citizens; many of them have accumulated property; they benorably fill places of responsibility and trust in the National and District Governments; they send their children to the public schools, and many of them are well educated. And yet it is only twenty-one years since the Boards of Aldermen and Common Council of Washington sent a "joint resolution of instruction." approved by Mayor Waliach, to the Senate, mild, protesting against the passage of the Emancinetion bill and urging the expediency and the justice of so shabilar any legislation affecting the African race here as to provide just and proper safeguards against converting this city, iocated as it is between two slave-holding States, into an asylum for free negroes—a population undestrable it; every American community, and which it has been deemed necessary to excinde altogether from some, even of the non-slave-holding States.

A meeting was held to-night at the Congregational Church at which Freeerick Donelas was the forture of the negro race in this country, politically and socially.

#### THE ALLEGED FRAUDS IN BOSTON.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]
WASHINGTON, April 16.—Supervising Architect Hall said to-day that the irregularities in connection with the Boston Post Office extension were investigated several months ago, and the abuses discovered were promptly corrected. He thinks that the recent stir in the matter was due to certain employes who have been discharged by Mr. Parker, the new superintendent. Mr. Hill says that the Jennelly contract for plumbing was annuted as soon as his "crooked" practices were discovered, and that he received less than \$500 on the contract.

THE CHARGES AGAINST HILL. Washington, April 16.-The special committee appointed to investigate the charges against Supervising Architect Hill will meet at the Treasury Department to morrow morning to decide upon a plan of action. The charges against Mr. Hill were preferred by ex-Representative Murch, of Mame, and allege general corruption and fraudulent practices in the administration of the architect's office. The principal acts of mis-conduct a leged are in connection with the contracts for furnithing granite for public buildings. It is alleged that Mr. Hill favored certain contractors to the prejudice of others and against the interests of the Government; also, that he modified the granite contracts in the interest of the contractors. Another allegation is that he frauculently allowed an extra bill of Bartlett, Robbins & Co., on the contract for work on the New-York Post Office. Supplemental charges have also been filled against Mr. Hill by Manley, Cooper & Co., contractors, who allege fraud in connection with the con ract for iron proof shutters for the new Post Office at Philadel-

Mr. Hill says the charges are merely old ones revamped for political effect, and expresses confidence in his ability to relute each and every one.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE. WASHINGTON, April 16.-Commander A. D. Brown, commanding the United States ship Jamestown reports to the Navy Department under date of Fort De France, Martanique, March 28, that on March 16, in response to the request of the owner and master of the British ship Neva, lying at anchor near the Jamestown, be sent an armed boat in charge of Moster J. O. Nichol-son, with Lieutenant Henry Whiting, United States Marine Corps, and a file of marines, to suppress an outbreak on hoard that vessel. The duty was promptly parkerned; four of the ringleaders were placed in irons and the rest of the orew returned to their work. Subsequently Commander Brown received a letter from the owner of the vessel cordially thanking him and his officers and crew for the assistance rendered.

#### WASHINGTON NOTES.

Washington, Monday, April 16, 1893. A New Bank Authorized.—The Controller of the Currency has authorized the First National Bank of Albany, Ore., to begin business with a capital of \$50,000. ORDERED TO JOIN THE CORWIN.-Assistant Surgeon S.C. Deban, of the Marine Hospital Service, has been ordered to join the revenue cutter Corwin on her cruise to Alaska next month.

THE TREASURY COUNT .- The count of the coin in the silver vault of the Treasury was finished to day. The legal-tender notes in the reserve vault are all that now remain to be examined. The count of all the cash will be completed by the committee this week, probably by Thursday. Several days more will be required to verify the books and accounts of tas office.

HEAD-ROPES PROBABLY INFECTED.—The Collector at Boston has informed the Treasury Department that head-ropes, which had been used in tring cattle for claughter, have been imported at that port from Liver-pool. He says that it is feared these ropes may contain infectious matter. The Collector will be instructed to have the ropes properly fundated.

CHINESE SUGARS NOT PROPERTY FROM HAWAYI .- Politic M. Daggett, United States Minister Resident as dono-lula, after an investigation pronounces false the reports that Chinese sugars are taken to that port and reshipped from there to the United States as the produce of the Hawalian Islands in order to secure the advantages of our Reciprosity Treaty with that Kingdom.

INFECTED VINE CUTTINGS.—The Treasury Department has been informed that vine cuttings have been imported into the port of New-York from China which the Custom house officers tonk are infected with paydoxera. There is no law adthorizing the description of sucar importations. The Treesury Department will confer with the Agricultural Department on the subject.

THE SAN CARLOS INDIANS QUIET.-Agent Wilcox, of The San Carlos Indian Agency, Ariz, writes to the Com-missioner of Indian Affairs, under dute of Ap. ii 7, that "absolute peace prevaits at all points on the reservation, and not a shadow of evidence exists of a desire on the part of the Indians to disturb it. The Indians are now pursuing their astal peaceful avocations, desiring nothing more carn-stily tona the est distance and per-petuation of friendly relations with their whits neigh-hors.

## A FATAL CLUBBING CASE.

Thomas Fitzpatrick, a butcher, who lives at No. | 36 Clinton st., Hoboken, N. J., is lying at the point of death, from a clubbing received last week. On Wednesday Fitzpatrick quarreled with Julius Hahn, a pedler, who lives at Clinton and Pirst sts., Hahn, a pealer, who lives at Clinton and First sta.
Hoboken, and assaulted him. Officer Murray took
Fitzpatrick into custody, when the prisoner resisted
and struck the officer. Officers Darin and Grinella
went to Murray's assistance, and the three overpowered the prisoner. On the way to the station
Fitzpatrick attempted to strike Murray, but not
succeeding, Murray drow his club and struck the
prisoner several blows on the head. On teaching
the station Fitzpatrick was thrust into a cell and
left there without any medical attendance. The
next morning he was arraigned before Recorder
McDonough, and placed under bonds. He went to
his work, as usual, but on Sunday he complained
of a pain in his head, and yesterday was so ill that of a pain in his head, and yesterday was so ill that Dr. Adams was summoned, and found that his pa-tient's skull was fractured. When this fact was made known officer Murray was arrested, and remade known officer Murray was arrested, and required to give \$1,000 bail to await the result of Pitzpatrick's minries. Last night little hope was d of his recovery.

## LOSS OF THE SHIP ORACLE.

J. F. Chapman, of No. 62 South-st., principal owner of the American ship Oracle, received a dispatch from Captain Morrison, at Valparaiso, yesterday, saying that the ship had been wrecked off Cape Horn, but that the entire crew had been rescued and tanded at Valparaiso. The Oracle sailed from this port for San Francisco on August 11 last, and 18. She had a cargo of 2,270 tons of griin, valued at \$81,786, which was insured. The vessel was valued at \$50,000, and was partially insured. She was one of the staunchest wooden vessels affoat, and was built in Bath, Me., in 1876.

## EXHIBITION OF A FIRE ESCAPE.

An exhibition of the Waterbury fire-escape was given yesterday afternoon at No. 65 Elizabeth st., the factory of Major Thomas Morton, who has control of the patent. The escape consists of a ladder made of iron ropes, to which malicable rings are attached. When not in use, it is care unly wound upon a real view. se, it is care uily wound upon a reel placed under the cornice on the top story of the bull ling, and is entirely concealed from view by an tron shutter, which closes tightly against a easing set in the onter wall. A wire tightly against a casing set in the onter wall. A wire cord is attached to the escape, and runs down on the inside of the building through all the stories. At an airn of fire this cord can be pulled from any floor. A pressure of the pounds throws the shatter of the escape open, and the hader is lowered to the ground at a uniform rate of speed. It is made thus at the contour by a champ, and will bear a weight of 0.000 pounds. From a five story building it can be lowered intercequiarters of a minute. The cord which opens the shutter can be placed on the contiste of the building if desired. The experiments yesterially were satisfactors, several hotel men expressing their approbation of the escape.

#### RAILWAY INTESESTS.

STRENGTH OF THE ELEVATED BINES. Robert I. Sloan, chief engineer of the Manhattan Rallway Company, was asked yesterday by a TRIBUNE reporter respecting the truth of a published statement that the foundations of the Metropolitan elevated road had seriously deteriorated. Mr. Sloan said: "The statement is incorrect. The flag-stones on which the iron polars rest are in good condition; in fact, there has been no settlement of the foundations anywhere and they are as stable as they ever were. I was asked by the Railroad Commissioners how long I thought the fron used in the foundations would last, and I replied that I did not know. No one can know, but any deterioration will be evinced by a settlement of the ground or of the pillars, is possible. We have a constant street inspection along the line of the roads, and especially whenever excavations are made in the vicinity of the supporting pillars for the purpose of laying pipes, constructing sewers

apprehensions regarding the safety of the elevated ratiway structures anywhere. "I am afraid," he said, "that my testimony before the Rail-oad Commissioners has my testimony before the Rail-oad Commissioners has been misconstrued. What I stated was this: That on account of the Increase of travel it became necessary to use heavier engines, and that some of the posts of the Sixth-ave, pier-connected truss were, on this account, strained a little beyond the roqu rements of the Rapid Transit Commissioners, but there was still a large factor of safety. When it was found necessary to use engines weighing from severteen to twenty-one tons, material of fifteen load, on the Metropolitan road, the company immediately began to strengthen the structure. We have already strengthe ed 1,500 of the thoughpame, which rest on the truss, and bear the main weight of the trains, at an expense of about \$105,000. By this, one-half of the work necessary to estaisfy the requirements of the Rapid Transit Commissioners was done, and we are proceeding with the rest of the work as fast as possible. The Metropolitan structure was deficient practically in Sixth-ave and in a per ion of South Fifth-ave. But even as the road now is there is a large factor of safety allowed in the construction. It is estimated that the wrought-from can withstand a tensile strain of 50,000 pounds to the square inch. The non how is tested by a strain of not over 6,000 to 8,000 pounds to the square inch. The non how is tested by a strain of not over 6,000 to 8,000 pounds to the square inch. It is with the elevated railroads as it is with all roads. When travel increases, heavier engines are put in operation and then the bridges on the line are strengthened. It was found soon after the Metropolitan was first operated that more metal would be required in the structure, the newer roads borth of Central Park and on the East Side, were built considerably stronger to meet all the requirements of the Rapid Transit Commissioners. There is a close watch kept of the condition of the elevated roads—such as the deflection of any interes, etc.—and, whenever required, a teration or strengtaening work is done. There is no doubt that the been misconstrued. What I stated was this: That on

SECURING CONSENT OF STOCKHOLDERS.

According to the laws of the State of Missour, the consent in writing of a majority of the stock hoiders of the Wabash Railway Company must be filed in the office of the Secretary of State before the lease to the Iron Mountain Railroad can be made legal. Persons representing 220,000 shares out of about 254,000 shares the required number, had signified their consent yester-day. One of the directors of the company said that he had bot met one stock colder who objected to the lease, and that the requisite consent would be obtained without the smallest difficulty.

TROUBLES OF A PHILADELPHIA COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA. April 16.—The stockholders of the People's Passenger Raisway Company met this morning to consider the report of a committee appointed to investigate the accounts of Work & Co., the late finan cial managers of the company, who are charged wit cial managers of the committee asserts that every interest was seized for the profit of the management. The total losses to date were \$123.181, of which \$112.715 was for the year 1882. A resolution was adopted directing the Board of Directors to take such action, criminal or civil, against the persons named in the report as shall seem to be just and proper.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

RICHMOND, Va., April 16 .- In the United Sin es Court here to-day Judge Bond rendered a decision in the case of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company against John E. Hamilton, treasurer of Augusta County and collector of State taxes, who had seized property the company on the Valley Radroad for such taxes. The case was before the court on a motion of the Attorney General of Virginia to quash a writ of replevin sned out by the Baltimere and Ohio Company at Harrisonburz-where the case was heard a few days also by Judge Hughes, and dended in favor of the Commonwealth Judge Bond rendered an opinion in accord with that of Judge Hughes, and ally sustaining the inter's decision in quashing the writ of replevio.

St. Louis, Mo., April 16 .- Further changes in connection with the consolidation of Wabash with the Missouri Pacific were decried upon to-day. It is under

local pool committee of the Eastern trunk lines regarding the rearrangement of the pere-ntage on live stock shipments. He will write out his decision and forward it to Commissioner Fink from Kansas City.

Boston, April 16.—At a special in cuins of the stock-moners of the Old Colony Railroad to-day it was voted to issue \$500,000 in notes and bonds to meet maturing in-debtedness; also to increase the capital stock of the company to \$12,000,000.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 16.—The directors of the South BALTIMORE, Md., April 16.—The directors of the South-ern Maryland Rallroad concluded a contract to day with Charles H. Middleton of Philadelphia, for completing and equipping the road to Point Lookout on the Potomac and Drum Bay on the Chesapeake. The road is to be completed to the latter point within one year and to Point Lookout in two years. Chicago, April 16.—Judge Prendergast in the County

Court this morning gave a decision for the defendant in the suit brought to enjoin the Western Indiana Railway Company from condemning the land north of Twelfth-st., in this city.

St. PAUL, April 16.-The officials of the Northern Pacific Railroad are authority for the statement that

## SWARMING WITH MORMON ELDERS.

SIXTY-ONE AT THE GRAND CENTRAL BOTEL-TO DESCEND ON EUROPE LIKE WOLVES ON A FOLD. The dim light of a cloudy day, struggling with ickly gaslight in the dingy corridors of the Grand Central Hotel vesterday, tell upon a crowd of singil ar-looking men seated in a row along the wall From their general appearance, one would take them to be Western farmers. And such they were, but also more than farmers; they were Mormon elders, bound on unssionary pilgrimages to various parts of the world. There were six y-one in all, and as they varied their long seasons of sitting and staring by walking around the corridor, it is not too much to say that the place swarmed with them There were old men, some of middle age, and young men. Some of the elders were not over nineteen or twenty, while there were others who might have officiated as their brother elders' grandfathers-and very likely did.

The old elders seemed quite overcome by the splendor of their surroundings. They took great interest in the iron columns and gazed reverently at the dirty marble floors. The younger ones, however, seemed to be out for a good time, and to be having it. There are three time, and to be having it. There are three women in the party, two the better-sixteenths or so of two of the missionares, and one the fractional wife of a Salt Lake Mormon going out to visit her friends in England. This army of elders is marshatied by Henry Goldsborough, likewise an elder, Most of them will be distributed in Europe, and, as they are of deferent nationalities, they will be assigned to evang-lize the national from which they spring. Great Britain will receive their v-two of the missionaries and the Scandinavian Pennsula twenty-three. Switzerland will be consigned to the tender mixtees of four. One of the elders, stronger and mixture energetic than his fellows, will stronger and more energetic than his fellows, w stronger and more coeractic than his fellows, with cross over to hoboken and labor through the wilds of New Jersey. One other will carry the gospel of Joseph Smith and the blessings of duplicated matri-mony mio Coone ticut. Each missionary pays his own pa-sage "across the wile sea," but will live on the country when he arrives at his field of labor.

# CASTING 20,000 HOROSCOPES.

Andrew Jaquith, who died at the St. James Hotel, Washington, on Thursday, was better known in this city as Professor George Greegs, the astrologist. He had an office at No. 308 Mercer-st., where he received visite daily from numbers of persons was sought to know from him something of the inture. Mr. Jaquich, who was about thirty-two years of a.c., was born at Ash burnham, Mass., and his father was a Baptist minister He was educated at New-Ipswich., N. H., with the inten tion that he, too, should join the clergy, but to this he would not consent. For a short time he was a dry-goods clerk in Boston, but from a child he had calen an interest in what he called the "science of astrology," and after having read much on the subject, he set his self up about eight or ten years ago as a " professor." His reputation quickly grew, and he made money. In 1878 he came to New-York, and opened an office with even greater success. Not only

was be visited by women and men who might be expected to be credulous, but among bis natrons were-backers and brokers and professional nien, who sought his assistance in their speculations. Some of them are said to have paid him a regular weekly salary and to have visited him every day, this riends tell wanderful stories of his prediction, one of them has governed to the said, the assassination of Garfield. The estimates placed upon the value of his predicts vary, but \$50 a day is considered not extravagant, as his collents extended throughout this country and ports of England. He is said to have cast 220.0 h horoscopes. For the past two years Mr. Jaquim was in poor health, and he fold his irende that we could not possible five until 1384. He went to Wallington some three weeks ago, and died of consumption.

She was set up where Lathrop couldn't help seeing her. Ween heed die of he he did so ther he said: "Hellot who's this '' She was set up where Lathrop couldn't help seeing her. Ween heed die of re he said: "Hellot who's this '' She was set up where Lathrop couldn't help seeing her. Ween heed die of re he said: "Hellot who's this '' She was set up where Lathrop couldn't help seeing her. Ween heed die of re he said: "Hellot who's this '' She was set up where Lathrop couldn't help said in the region was linedly sent away so crippted that she could not walk straight. One inuate was noislly insure, and Dr. Lottrop said Lathrop's wife awake; and bed toem sive him mesticine which would quict him, and, if it also to be eithed to a post and kept toere all day. There were fifteen or twenty women who were crying for clothing. One woman had to be carried up sairs, and Dr. Lattrop helped her along with the toe of his boot, brider than he (the winess) would wan to be kieved it was understood that the trustees visited the Alashouse to set a good dinner, and in fact one of them had acknowledged that shee and Dr. Lattrop helped her along with the could not possible it was understood that the trustees visited the could not be

Rear-Admiral Nichelson, who commanded the American squadron at Alexandria at the time of the British warfare against Arabi Pacha, arrived in this city on Saturday on the steamer Spain. Talking with a Tara-UNE reporter yesterday, he said: " Having served out a term of forty-five years' service, I am now on the retired list, and expect to rest. The controversy over my conduct at Alexandria is settled. I never no ticed it in the way of reply to criticisms, and the only infinence it had on me was to persuade me to stay in Europe until the expiration of my term of service. I had intended to leave there some months previous. I had been rebuilt only a little, since property owners were

Tarking about the incidents of last July in Alexandria. Admiral Nicholson said: "There were only two buildings left standing to the European quarter after the pillage of the city—the St. Mark's building, which the American Consulate occupied, and the building of the Egyptian Tribunal, containing the real estate or other Egyptian Tribunal, containing the real estate or other records of the city. As a sample of the damage done by the pillagers I may mention the house of Baron Manaese, the American Consul. He must have expended \$70,000 in building and furnishing it. The Bedouins went into it with pickax's and collegerately subspaced the elegant plateglass mirrors, tore of the uphostoring of the furniture, and cut up pieces of the carpets to earry away. The damage to the furniture alone must have amounted to \$45,000. When I haded American from I sent to the Knedive to obtain his consent to re-establishing our Consange to the arrivate the second to re-establishing our Consulate. The Khedre is well versed in American affairs, and he speaks English as well as you or I. He said to my officer: Yee, establish the Consulate; and or God's sake help to restore order in my unfortunate city. That doesn't look much like troops invading a foregashore. I imagine that Arabi Pacia evaluated Alexandria for the purpose of giving un the European quarter to pillage. The Egyptian troops were poor soldiers; I think the Soudan blacks manned only two of the twenty odd batteries. If the Egyptians could have stood the fire of the English floot the defence of Alexandria could have been prolonged, for they would have exhausted the ammunition of the bembarding fleet. Of course, further supplies would have been obtained later, but the light could have been made more difficult if there had been Europeans behind the Egyptians works."

Aomiral Nicholson is in good health, except that he Aumiral Nicholson is in good health, except that he suffers somewhat from rheumanism.

PERSONS TIRED OF LIVING. SUICIDES IN BROOKLYN, EAST NEW-YORK AND

VARIOUS OTHER PLACES. Daniel C. Byrne, jr., of No. 31 Garden-place, Brooklyn, son of a well-known importer of wines and liquors, of No. 85 Pearl-st., this city, committed smeide yesterday. Mr. Byrne, who was thirty-six years of age and nomarried, lived with his father, but had been away from home for three weeks. He returned on Sanday night, apparently under the influence of liquor. He went to his room and shortly afterward his brother heard from the adjoining room a gurgling sound and asked what was the matter. Daniel Byrne responded that he ad cut his throat. Three physicians were at once sum

moned and the frightful gash made in his throat with a razor was sewed up. Secondary homorphage set in early yesterday morning and death soon followed. Adolph E. Burgess, a florist, living near the entrance of Evergreens Cemetery in East New-York, L. I., shot himself in the bend some time on sunday night. He died yesterday morning. Mr. Burgess was sixty-two years of age, and left mae children and his third wife. It is supposed that he was depressed over the loss of his property recently.

nitted suicide yesterday by occaing an artery in his

woman, age thirty five, was found dead in bed this afternoon in a lodging-house in Filbert-st. She had committed saletic by taking landamum. Love letters from Harry Miller, or Milios, of No. 171 East One-landred-and-Twenty-sevenili-st., New-York, were found in the room, and from their contents it is supposed that they have had a quarrel. Too gird formerly lived as a domestic at No. 21 West Statemins. As we York.

HAWLEY, Penn., April 16 .- Abrum Eade, of this place.

New-Windsor, committed suicide by hanging himself in and in this city.

live, was found dend this of ernoon in a room in the

## LABORERS AND EMPLOYERS.

The cigar-makers have been generally succoasful in their demands for higher wages, the following firms having acceded to their demands: McCoy & Co., Lichtenstein Brothers & Co., Sutro & Neumark, G. P. Lies & Co., Bondy, Lederer & Co., Mendel Brothers, Louis Asch & Co., and Hirschhorn & Reutherm. The strike has been confined mainly to shops which reduced wages about New Year's. The shops in which the finer grades of cigars are made almost exclusively have had no trou ble as yet, but these firms expect the demand for an advance, and should trade warrant it will accede. The cigar trade is just at present dull. The jobbers and retailers have allowed their stocks to run down in an delpstion of lower prices after May 1 when the reduction in the internal revenue tax will go into effect After May 1 the manufacturers expect a brial demand, prefer to pay any reasonable advance rather than ful behind in their orders.

behind in their orders,
Inquiry among the "boss" painters developed the fact that no genuine strike is anticipated. II. H. Uphan said that the season was backward, and that a strike would have a poor chance of success just now. In a

DR. WILLIAM FARR.

London, April 16 .- William Farr, M. D. F. R. S., D. C. L., is dead.

Dr. Farr was born at Kenley, Shropshire, England, in 1807. He was educated at Dorrington, Shrewsbury, the University of Paris and the University of London, entering the intermatitution in 1831. He showed at an early are a strong taste for statistical inquiry and the systematizing of figures. For six months in 1832 he was House Surgeon of Shrewsbury Infirmary. He then began to practice and teach medicine in London, where he edited The Medical Annual and The British Annuals of Medicine. In 1838 he was appointed Compiler of Abstracts in the Registrar-General's office. In that position he organized the statistical department, of which be was superintendent for many years. He was a commissioner for taking the census in 1851 and 1861, a member of the Boyal Commission for inquiring into the samitary condition of the Army in India, in 1859, and represented the Government at the International statistical Congresses held at various times in the cinef capitals of Europe. He was a frequent contributor to medical journals. He was a frequent contributor to medical journals. He was a frequent contributor to medical journals. He was also the author of the article on "Vital Statistics" in "McColloch's Statistics of the British Empire," more time to the "Statistics of the British Empire," more time to the "Finance of Lafe Assurance" and a England," the "Finance of Lafe Assurance" and a "Paper on the Income Tax." He contributed many papers to the Statistical Society of London, reported in detail on the choices epidemic of 1849, framed a 'New Statistical Society of London, Fancie a' New Statistical Society of London, reported in Eable, with Values of Annunities and Fremmuns for Single and Joint Lives." In 1850 as tead a paper before the Royal society describing the method of constructing life tables and the application of Scheutz's calculating machine to that purpose.

BARON TALBOT DE MALAHIDE. Royal Commission for inquiring into the saustary condi-

BARON TALBOT DE MALAHIDE. London, April 16 .- Lord Taibot de Mala-

James Talbot, LL. D. fourth Baron Talbot de Malafide, was born November 22, 1805, and was graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, as Senior Optime in mathematics and first class in the Classical Tripos. He was elected to the House of Commons for Athlone as a Liberal in December 1832, but was defeated at the general election in January, 1835. He succeeded to the Irish titles—Baron Taibot de Mainhide and Lord Main-hide, of Mainhide—on the death of his father in December, 1850, and in 1856 he was made a peer of the United Kingdom, with the title of Baron Taibot de Maininde. He was president of the Archeological Society of Great Britain and Ireland, which owes much of its prosperity to his influence and activity, and was sometime dent of the Geological and Zoological Societies of Dublin and vice-president of the Royal Dubin Society. He was a Feliow of the Royal Society, a Feliow of the society of Antiquaries and president of the Royal Irish Academy. He was also at one time a Lord-in-Walting to the Queen and was hereditary Lord-Admiral of Mala hide. Some years ago he began the collection of materia's for a monograph on the house of Talbot, in-cluding the frish branches as well as the senior branch of which the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot is the head.
The castle and eshares of Mahahade, County Dublin, have been in the possession of his family for about 700 years in direct made descent. The trish finies came from the Baron's grandmather, Margaret, cluest daugater of James O'Reilly. Esq. She was created Faron's Talbot and Mahahade in 1831, three years before ber death. She married Richard Talbot, Esq. of Mahahade Castle, who died Ootoor 24, 1788. Her second con, the turn's faron, was the fainer of the lane Lord. Baron Talbot de Mahahade was married in 1842 to the youngest daughter of Patrick Murray, Esq. She died a low years a o, but three sons and two daughters are still hiving. The files will hab to the Hon. Richard Wogan Talbot, sometime a heutenbut in the 9th Lancers, who was born February 28, 1846. of which the Earl of Surewsbury and Talbot is the head.

OBITUARY NOTES.

CHICAGO, April 16 .- M. J. Gallagher, who was employed for many years as a writer on Chicago daily papers and almost continuously for the past six years as night efficient The Nege Fork World, died here

ent his throat early this morning. His body was found bing in a field near his home with a rasor in the right city, a well-known organist and composer, died in Berlin and. NEWSURG. April 16.—John Cromwell, a farmer of

Oswigo, April 16.—Joshua Gifford, who is on trial here for the munder of his wife, attempted to commit suicide in juil last night by opening accertes in his arm.

MERIDEN, Conn., April 16.—John H. Plumb, age sixty-

five, was found dend this afternoon in a room in the building in which he was jacitor. A revolver, the contents of which he had discussed into his mouth, was found on his breast as he hay on his bed. He had been married the times. Years ago he was a leading basiness man here, but through dissipation lost all ne possessed.

Washington, April 16.—Mrs. Phonoe Barnard, one of the oldest residents of Udea, and the mother of ex-Mayor Charles E. Burnard, died here tols morning at the age of captive one years.

Washington, April 16.—The Rev. Pather William T.

Whitterd, S. J., deed at Georgetown College this morning of heart discusse, at the age of forty years. Washington, April 16. - Cap ain James Egan, U. S. A., hed in this city on Saturany. Captain Egan was a native of Ireland. He entered the 1st Cavairy in 1860

as a private, and in 1863 he had reached the rank of second-neutenant. He became a first-lieutenant in 1864 and a captain in 1868. He was redred in 1879 on ac-count of atsaudities resulting from womans. Jeremian if, Steadwell died at his residence in Flushng, L. I., last evening, in the flety-first year of his age

He was a prominent Republican leader in this State For a number of years he was a member of the Repub-lican State Conventions.

# CASES OF TYPHOID FEVER.

AN OUTBREAK CAUSED BY BAD MILK PREVALENCE OF THE DISEASE ON WASHINGTON HEIGHTS-THE TEOURLE AT FIRST ATTRIBUTED TO THE WATER.

The health officers of the city were much surprised at an outbreak of typhoid United States District Judge then holding court at Tunfever which occurred on Washington lieights pa. Fiv., was informed that the petitioner Wall had just the work of the court of the c

THE COURTS.

began proceedings to have the sureties punished for contempt of court in swearing that they were worth \$2,600,

Judge Truax yesterday handed down a decision in the contempt proceedings, in which he fines the defendants \$772-52, and orders them to be imprisoned as months and until the fine is paid. In his opinion Judge Truax says the sureties knew that they were not worth the sum is which they justified. They be ame sureties for the purpose of enabling the attorney for Miss Eagan to obtain an order of arrest. No planter case of an attempt to prever the course of justice could not be shown than the present one. Perjury had always been held to be a creat contempt of court. The sureties might be indicted for perjury, but the punishment for the offence against the people would not purse the contempt of court. The argument that the offending sureties could not be committed to prison without violating the Constitution of the State, was entirely untenable. Courts had immemorially had the power to imprison persons guilty of contempt. There was nothing in the Constitution of the United states which took away from courts this ancient power. Judge Trunx yesterday handed down a decision in the

MR. BOULTMAN HARDLY RESPONSIBLE. Patrick Kindelon some time ago kept a trinking place in this city, and one evening "Jerry," the husband of Margaret Murphy, met his friend Parrick Bronnan there. The two friends for a time entertained themseives by drinking and playing pool. At a late hour in the night they went out into the hail and amused themselves by some physical exercise, which is commonly called a fight, and which resulted, it is said, in injuries to Mr. Murpay which kept him from the discharge of the ordinary duties and pleasures of his life for some time. The building in which Kindelon's drinking place was situated belonged to Mr. Boultman. Mrs. Murphy, reasoning in her mind that if Mr. Boultman had Murphy, reasoning in her mind that if Mr. Boultman had not rented his premises to Kindelon, and if Kindelon had not sold liquor to Mr. Murphy and Mr. Breonan, and had closed his place at a reasonable hour, then Mr. Murphy could not have been in Kindelon's place when the fight occurred, and consequently could not have been injured, began an action against Mr. Boultman to recover under the Civil Damage act \$5.000 for the injuries which her exceptlary husband had suffered. The case came on for trial year terday before Judge Van Hoesen, who dismissed the complaint. Mr. Boultman's connection with Mr. Murphy's injuries were a trifle too vague and remote.

CIVIL NOTES.

Betsey and Sarah Moses a short time ago were committed to the House of Refuge on the plaint of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. Justice Barrett, in the Supreme Court, Cham pers, before whom the case was brought. decided yester day that the children must be released. He says that the magistrate who commuted them acted without evi-dence, except such as was contained in an affidavit which was improperly drawn.

John Reeley was taken yesterday before Justice Earreit, in the Supreme Court, Chambers, on a writ of habeas corpus. Mr. Recley has been conflued in the asylum on Ward's Island for about four years, and now wishes to regain his liberty. He asserts that he is perfectly same. The return to the writ made by Dr. sizedonald is to the effect that he could not give a certificate that Mr. Keeley was of sound mind and a safe person to be a theority. John P. Gaw was appointed referee to take testimony in the case.

The suit of Gustave L. Feuardent against General L. P. Di Ceanola, on charges of alloged libel, was No. 122 on the calendar of the United States Circuit The case was adjourned at the January term on the motion of the counsel for the planning. When the case was called yest-rony, it was announced that by consent of the counsel on both sides May 7 had been fixed as the day of trial. Court, which was called yesterday by Judge Wallace

MR. GEIGER'S BEQUEST TO PRINCETON. PHILADELPHIA, April 16 .- In the Orphans Court to-day Judge danna filed an adjudication of the estate of George Musgrave Gelger, who died in 1865. Mr. Geiger provided in his will that the residue of his estate should be paid to the trustees of the College of New Jer-sey when the residue amounted to \$30,000. The Court h-ld that no money should be paid until the sum had swelled to the amount named by the decedent.

DECISION IN THE RUSLING WILL CASE. TRENTON, N. J., April 16 .- The Court of Errors and App als to-day affirmed the decision of the Chanceller in the Eusling will case, revoking the verdiet of the jury in the Mercer Orphans' Couct. This leaves the will standing as it was executed, and sets aside two codicits.

FRENCH AND AMERICAN CLAIMS.

2207, 2811.
COMMON PLEAS - EQUITY TERM - Before Van Brunt, J. - Nos.
More Brothers against the United State of 23, 24. WASHINGTON, April 16 .- The French and eided. These were claims for damages for imprisonment by General Butler at New-Orleans, on the ground that they were carrying out a contract to deliver 300,000 yards of gray cloth to the Confederacy. The defence was that the contract was made before the Federal troops acquired possession of New-Origans, and that troops acquired possession of New-Orieans, and that incothing was done by the claimants after that time, Albert Le More recovered \$10,000 and Jules Le More \$4,000, the United States Commissioner dissented. The case of Kubagel against the United States was also decided. Kubagel claimed to be a French claim. The United States in rolated a decree of naturalization of Kubagel which Kubagel deciared was obtained by misrepresentation and had been revoked by the Court.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT. Washington, April 16 .- The first decision rendered by the United States supreme Court to-day was in the case No. 5 original ex parte J. B. Wail. This was a petition by a disbarred attorney for a writ of mandamo to compel a United States District Judge to restore his

to the bar. J. B. Wall, the petitioner, was en attorney in good standing in Florida. On the 6th of March, 1882, James W. Lock

the health officers of the city were said that the season was he know, and that a stiff we would have a port chance of season into two. In a work of the city were in the control of the city were of the city with occurred on Washington Highly who held or great a Tunner of the city was a stiff of the city with occurred on Washington Highly who held or city and the city of the c

nent of the original agreement. The indgment of the Freuit Court in favor of the brokers is affirmed with in-SURETIES PUNISHED FOR PERJURY.

Susan B. Eagan began some time ago an action against Joseph Lynch to recover damages for an alleged breach of promise of marriage. Miss Eagan's attorney was a person calling himself F. W. Salmonson. Mr. Lynch was arrested in the action, and held to bail in \$10,000. Afterward the bail was teduced to \$250. Mr. Lynch's attorney subsequently got an order directing Daniel Peixotto and Houston M. Saller, the sureties on the undertaking on which the order of arrest was griated, to justify, and also to tell what they knew about the identity of Miss Eagan's attorney disappeared. Judgment was entered in tavor of Mr. Lynch, and lab graphear of the defends t. Mr. Lynch then began proceedings to have the sureties punished for consultant of the order of \$750 was also given to the defends t. Mr. Lynch then began proceedings to have the sureties punished for consultant of the defends t. Mr. Lynch then began proceedings to have the sureties punished for consultant of the defends t. Mr. Lynch then began proceedings to have the sureties punished for consultant of the bond case of the defends of the Missionary Society of the Methodist. Episcopal Caurch against Dalles City, Ore., a case which in the case of the Missionary Society of the Methodist. The dust to the land on which be described to bail in the case of the Missionary Society of the Methodist. The court holds that the Missionary Society has not and The Court holds that the Missionary Society has not and The Court holds that the Missionary Society has not and The Court holds that the Missionary Society and the City, Ore., a case which in the case of the Missionary Society of the Methodist. The disciplination of the Court holds that the Missionary Society and The Court holds that the Missionary Missionary Mi ment affirmed.

No. 293-The United States agt. Joseph W. Pisher. Judg's ment affirmed. Miscellaneous business was transacted to-day as follows:

No. 1,222—The City of New-Oricans agt the Siste, exret Henry Shepherd. Motion to discuss or adirm submitted. No. 253—Henry Tete agt. Louis Desobry. Continued. Adjourned until to-morrow. THE COURT OF ALABAMA CLAIMS. WASHINGTON, April 16 .- In the Court of

WASHINGTON, April 16.—In the Court of Commussioners of Alabama Claims, to-day, judgments were announced in the folio winz-named cases:

No. 640. Waiter 8. Grove, for \$517: No. 67. Prancis Mastek, for \$500: No. 423. John P. Knowies, surviving a partner of the firm of Thomas Knowies & Company. Let \$16,392: No. 624, John P. Knowies, second, for \$1.795: No. 425, John P. Knowies, Jr. for \$504: No. 426, Seth Knowles, for \$275. No. 427, Joseph F. Knowies, annihistrator estate of Isanes H. Knowies, for \$275: No. 428. Jonathan Boures, for \$1.081; No. 429. Deside Smalley, for \$1.313: No. 130, John C. attch and James C. Hitch, commistrators of Charles Hitch, deceased, for \$585; No. 431, Antone Joseph, for \$1.231; No. 424, John P. Knowies arriving partner of Thomas Knowies & Company and others, or sery of hark Edward, for "cach" to be distributed to officers, crew and owners of said bark, seconding to their respective interests therein, for \$1.313; No. 321, Eliao W. Medcalf, for \$1.714; No. 521, Henry H. Grand, administrator estate of William McGliver, deceased, for \$1.405; No. 521, Joseph G. Pemileton, for \$3,435; No. 521, Phiness Pendieton, for \$3,435; No. 521, Phiness Pendieton, for \$3,537; No. 621, Henry H. Ocani, Jr. for \$6,132; No. 521, William G. Nichols, for \$4,031; No. 521, Phiness Pendieton, for \$3,507; No. 521, Phiness Pendieton, Jr. for \$6,132; No. 521, William G. Nichols, for \$4,031; No. 521, Phiness Pendieton, For \$8,587; No. 521, Henry Brookman & Company, for \$13,250.

samuel 8. Alien and Charles O. Olsen, of Boston, were designated by the Court to make up a schedule from the books, records and dara of the insurance companies of Boston for the guidance of the Court.

THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

WASHINGTON, April 16 .- In the Court of Claims, to-day, judgment was rendered in favor of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company for \$17,585. This was a claim against the United States for

balance due on a contract for carrying the mails. The suit of James Frazier a sainst the District of Columbia sult of James Frazier a lant to the District of Columbia, was dismissed. Judgment for \$13,230 was rendered in favor of the Manhattan Savings Bank, of New-York, against the United States. This case, which was referred to the Court by the Secretary of the Treasury, involved the ownership of sixteen United States bonds, which were in controversy between the Manhattan Bank and L. Von Hoffman.

THE COURT OF APPEALS. ALBANY, April 16 .- In the Court of Appeals to-day, present the Hon. William C. Ruger, C. J., and nasociaces—the following business was transacted:

No. 107.—Benjamin F. Hufton and another, tiusices, etc., respondent agt James Burkhard and others, appeliants—Argued.
No. 74.—Ella A. Pana, administratrix, etc., appellant, agt. the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, respondents—Argued.
No. 83.—Thomas J. Chamberlain and others, executors, etc., appellants, agt. Hoscoli Taylor and others, reapondents—Argued. appellants, agt. Hoscall Taylor and others, responses, agt. No. 108—The People ex rel. John Murphy. appellants. agt. Stephen B. French and others, Commissioners of Police, respondents—Argued.

The following is the motion calendar for Tuesday. April 17: Nos. 48; 608, 638, 622, 629, 639, 634, 635, 635, 637, 639, 646, 677, 698, 614, 615, 641, 642, 843, 645, 650, 656, 657, 638, 611, 538, 616, 626, 652, 644, 671, 658, 663, 664, 661, 665, 672.

The following is the day calendar for Tuesday, April 17: Nos. 110, 111, 115, 329, 117, 118, 128, 125.

COURT CALENDARS-APRIL 17.

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SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Before Barrett, J.—Nos. L.
19, 27, 31, 32, 56, 38, 41, 60, 63, 82, 101, 103, 106, 108, 118, 126, 132, 133, 114, 170, 172, 177, 176, 185, 198, 202, 206, 225, 228, 233, 236, 247, 248, 249, 250.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Before Van Vorst, J.—Low and Fact—Nos. 215, 564, 291, 639, 759, 243, 786, 655, 876, 439, 552, 418, 297, 134, 796, 81, 277, 455, 716, 717, 719, 185, 724, 504, 505, 239, 634, 764, 925, 214.

SUPREME COURT—CURCUIT—PART I—Before Lawrence, J.—Nos. 6-7, 685, 686, 690, 1664, 2190, 2191, 2645, 2293, 2167, 2679, 2291, 2565, 2696, 2506, 2712, 2739, 2763, 842, 2087, 2679, 2391, 2565, 2696, 2506, 2712, 2739, 2763, 2160, 280, 1511, 1513, 26974, 552.

PART III—before Dononue, J.—Case on—Murray agt. Great Western Insurance Company—No day ca codar.

Paur 111—Before Larremore, J.—Laso on—City National Bark of Dallas, Tex. agt, National Park Bark—No day calculate. Bank of Dahas, Tex. agt, National Park Bank—No day calendar.

SURBUGATE'S COURT—Before Rollins, 8.—Contested will of James stokes, at 11 a. m.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Before Sedgwick, C. J.—No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—Before Freedman, J.—Nos. 730, 7-88, 945, 329, 955, 306, 333, 418, 137, 384, 978, 659, 337, 65, 722.

PART II.—Before Trux, J.—Nos. 723, 746, 453, 756, 373, 685, 449, 212, 106, 103, 106, 104, 107, 478, 506.

PART III.—Fefore Ingraham, J.—Taxe on—Bader agt Mayor—No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—PECIAL TERM—Before C. P. Daly, C. J.—Nos day calendar. COMMON PIERS — PECIAL TERM—Before C. F. Daly, C. J.,

NO day Calendar.

COMMON PIERS—TRIAL TERM—PART I—Before J. F. Daly,
J.—NOS. 2003, 2253, 2050, 2009, 2519, 2003, 2757,

2674, 1511, 2028, 2088, 982, 1813, 983, 1619, 2509, 2584,

837, 2448, 2737, 2862, 1840, 236, 470, 232, 1847, 2345, 2448,

PART II—Before Van Housen, J.—NOS. 2578, 2779, 2781,

2730, 2752, 2678, 2789, 2862, 2812, 2813, 571, 2730, 2296,

2807, 2811.

C. Megor Piers—Equity Term—Before Van Brunt, J.—NOS.

MR. RAMSDEN TELLS HIS STORY,

HOW HE MET HIS WIFE-THE LIFE THAT SHE HAS LED HIM. The case of Ramsden against Ramsden, in which the wife is sueing her husband for abandoument. came up again yester lay before Justice Herrman, at the Harlem Police Coart. Mr. Ramsden gave his account of his relations with his wife, at times laughing violently and again hissing his words through his teeth. Mes. Ramsden listened, as he accused her of being a street-

waiker, and denied that she ever had money or jewels, with upraised hands, and murmurs of "Ah, my God! and how can he say such things!"
"The fact is," said Mr. Ramsden, "I met her one night in the main street of Constantinople. I had just returned from the Crimea. I had made money. I had not seen a woman for two years. I was fascinated by the first pretty woman I met, and she was pretty, very pretty. She was walking along at night, alone, with her veil up. 'Come along,' said I, accosting her just as I would any other woman. She was living

then in a low neighborhood. Next day I took her to my hotel, and she lived with me five days." "Oh! where were per relatives !" "Relatives! she never had any that I knew of. She used to talk of her mother in Jerusalem, and she said she bad just come from Varna. I never saw any of her relatives. As for money, she hadn't a cost. After five days I sent her to Paris, while I stayed behind in Con-

relatives. As for money, she hadn't a cent. After five days I sent her to Paris, while I stayed behind in Constantinople two or three months. Then I followed to Paris where she lived with me." [Here Mrs. Ramsien litted up her bands, and, loosing at her husband, mucmured, "May God belp you!"]

"Then we went," continued Mr. Ramsden, "to London, then back to Paris, then to Düsseldorf and then to Cologue, where I married her, fool that I was. Married her because I was infatuated with her. Tuen, I tell you what, she led me a life. I thought she was mad. She used to kick me, and light and rave. So two years later I got a deed of separation drawn out in London, and I left her, paying her \$7 a week. After a year I lived with her again. One day at table she throw a dish of vegetables at me and murmy onces." [Here Mr. and Mrs. Ramsden both burst out lauriting.] "Then she threw a kuite at me. I started in biseness, but she ruined me, and I had to 20 into bankruptey. Then seven years after our marriage I went to Paris. We were kicked out of a boarding-house on her account, and so I got a house for her. She refused to dive there with me. Now, I said, 'if you refuse to live with me, It will be a separation and I will never live with you again.' She left me and went to Calats. Snortly after, she presented me with twins. "Iney're not mine!' I said, and they were not."

Mr. Ramsden then told how he took care of the children, how his wile had him arrested, how he tried to establish a business in London and in Paris but could not on account of her per-secution. "How about Mary Walker I've had sented by her."

Mr. Ramsden then told how he took care of the children, how his wile, said: "One day, as I was sitting at breakfast in Forty-second-st., a note came from my office saying that a woman was raising h-1 down there. 'Shouldin't wonder,' said I, 'if that's fleaty come back.' Weil, it was Beauty a. 4 no mistake. She and come to me to get a living again, and she has been persecution me ever since. In fact, the only quiet time I've

for perjary."

The case was adjourned until Thursday.

LONDON SEEN BY STERKOPTICON VIEWS.

The "Lights of London" was the subject of John L. Stoddard's lecture at Daly's Tuestre last evening. The autience, on account of the storm, was not as large as usual. Mr. Stoddard, acting as guide, took his hearers torough the streets of London to its most famous points of interest. The stereoptions views of St. Paul's tainedral and Westmanster Abbay were par-tieu ariy impressive. To-nigate Mr. Stodnard will reposi-his lecture on Rome.

GRATIFYING.—Amateur artist (to the carrier; Did you see my picture sately delivered at the Royal Academy I—Carrier; Yeasir, and migraty pleased they seemed to be with it—leastways, if one may jedge, sir. They didn't say nothin'—but—Lor'—how they did laugh.—(Punen.

SERVICE GOING TO THE——Customer: Did you see the new regiment murch in yesterday! A fine body o' men— (Barber smins depreciatingly.) Eh! why, I've always neard the 150th spoken of as one of the cruck—(Is inthered.) Earner: 'Poor lot,' I mary, sir! All grow their beards; and I've heard the coleses shaves hisself i—; Punch.